

## SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. To *fit down*. To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*

17. To *fit down*. To rest; to cease satisfied. *Clarendon.*

Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support.

18. To *fit down*. To settle; to fix abode. *Rogers.*

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getae *fit down*.

19. To *fit out*. To be without engagement or employment. *Spenser.*

They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare expediency. *Bp. Sanderfon's Judgment.*

20. To *fit up*. To rise from lying to sitting. *Spenser.*

He that was dead, *fit up*, and began to speak. *Luke vii.*

21. To *fit up*. To watch; not to go to bed. *Spenser.*

Be courtly  
And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;  
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames  
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion  
Of freedom. *Ben. Johnson.*

Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and sit  
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Lake.*

To *fit*. v. a.

1. To keep the seat upon.  
Hardly the muse can *fit* the head-strong horse,  
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.  
The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
What perils past, what crosses to enlure,  
Would flout the book, and *fit him* down and die. *Shakespeare.*

He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *fat him* down,  
and we *fat* down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus *fat*d,  
But not at rest or ease of mind,  
They *fat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business.  
The court was *fat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

SITE. n. f. [*situs*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local position.  
The city self he strongly fortifies,  
Three sides by *sites* well defended has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,  
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.  
And leaves the semblance of a lover *fat*d  
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd, *Thomson's Spring.*

And love-dejected eyes.

SITFAST. n. f. [*sit* and *fast*.]

A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrar's Dict.*

SITH. adv. [*sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility  
Warrants these words in princely courtesie. *Shakespeare.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence  
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakespeare.*

SITH. n. f. [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.  
Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,  
Live registred upon our brazen tombs;  
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:  
When, spite of cormorant-devouring time,  
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
That honour which shall bate his *sith*'s keen edge;  
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakespeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sith*, and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;  
And there, as master of this murdering brood,  
Swinging a huge *sith*, stands impartial death,  
With endless business almost out of breath. *Crahe.*

The milk-maid singeth blithe,  
And the mower whets his *sith*. *Milton.*

## SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;  
But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,  
And the broad falchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,  
His *sith* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue  
Reports you are no longer young?  
That time *sith* with his *sith* to mow  
Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.  
Echo no more returns the cheerful sound  
Of sharpening *sith*. *Thomson's Summer.*

SITHENCE. adv. [Now contracted to *since*. See *SINCE*.] Since; in later times.  
This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

SITHES. n. f. Times. *Spenser.*

SITHNESS. adv. Since. *Spenser.*

SITTER. n. f. [from *sith*.]

1. One that sits.  
The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.  
The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SITTING. n. f. [from *sith*.]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.  
2. The act of resting on a seat.  
3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.  
Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.  
I'll write you down;  
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,  
What you must say. *Shakespeare.*

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study uninterrupted.  
For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Lake.*

6. A time for which one sits without rising.  
What more than madnes reigns,  
When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,  
And not enough is left him to supply  
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.  
Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SITUATE. part. adj. [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.  
He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,  
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Navi's Priest.*

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Roy on the Creation.*

2. Placed; confiding.  
Earth hath this variety from heav'n,  
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

SITUATION. n. f. [from *situate*; *situation*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.  
Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*

2. Condition; state.  
Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SIX. n. f. [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.  
No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

SIX and SEVEN. n. f. To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.  
All is uneven,  
And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*. *Shakespeare.*

In 1588, there *fat* in the sea of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would *fat* all at *six* and *seven*, or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name.  
What blinder bargain e'er was driv'n,  
Or wager laid at *six* and *seven*. *Hudibras.*

John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*. *Arbuthnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;  
But rising from her chair of state,  
Left all below at *six* and *seven*,  
Hannet's'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SIXPENCE.

## SIZ

SIXPENCE. n. f. [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling:  
Where have you left the money that I gave you?  
Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare.*

The wisest man might blush,  
If D—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCORE. adj. [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.  
*Sixscore* and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sander.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEEN. adj. [*sixteen*, Saxon.] Six and ten.  
I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakespeare.*

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SIXTEENTH. adj. [*sixteen*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.  
The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *1 Chron. xxiv. 14.*

SIXTH. adj. [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.  
You are more clement than vile men,  
Who of their broken debtors take  
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. n. f. [from the adjective.] A sixth part.  
Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Chene's Philo. Principles.*

SIXTHLY. adv. [from *six*.] In the sixth place.  
*Sixthly*, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH. adj. [*sixteogotha*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.  
Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

SIXTY. adj. [*sixty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.  
When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*

SIXZ. n. f. [perhaps rather *siz*, from *inciza*, Latin; or from *assiz*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.  
I ever narrated my friends,  
With all the *siz* that verity  
Would with-out lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If any decayed thing be new made, it is more fit to make her a *siz* less than bigger.  
The distance judg'd for shot of every *siz*,  
The linlocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *siz*, that are more remote. *Lake.*

The martial goddess,  
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *siz*,  
With speed divine, from street to street she flies;  
She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [*Assiz*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they lay a *sizer* at Cambridge.  
'Tis not in thee  
To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,  
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt  
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.  
This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *siz* and quality. *L'Estrange.*

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *siz* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*Sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.  
To *siz*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To adjust, or arrange according to *siz*.  
The foxes weigh the geese they carry,  
And ere they venture on a stream,  
Know how to *siz* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops to march'd were never to be found,  
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,  
In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*

2. [From *assiz*.] To settle; to fix.  
There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; whereby to *siz* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *siz*.  
*Siz'd*. adj. [from *siz*.] Having a particular magnitude.  
What my love is, proof hath made you know,  
And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shakespeare.*

## SKE

That will be a great horse to a Wellfman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Lake.*

SKIZABLE. adj. [from *siz*.] Reasonably bulky.  
He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skizable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SIZER, or SERVILUS. n. f. A certain rank of students in the universities.  
They make a scramble for degree:  
Masters of all forts and of all ages,  
Keepers, sub-sizers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*

SIZERS. n. f. See *SCISSARS*.  
A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nail,  
An apron and *sizers* for head and for tail. *Tusser.*

SKIZINESS. n. f. [from *siz*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.  
In rheumatism, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Player on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SKIZY. adj. [from *siz*.] Viscous; glutinous.  
The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SKADDOLE. n. f. [*scadampre*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Diets.*

SKADDONS. n. f. The embryos of bees. *Barley.*

SKEIN. n. f. [*seigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.  
Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sleid silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakespeare.*

Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKATNSMATE. n. f. [I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*, a messmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.  
Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;  
I am none of his *skainmates*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SKATE. n. f. [*scabo*, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.  
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.  
They sweep  
On founding *skates* a thousand different ways,  
In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

SKEAN. n. f. [Irish and *Erle*; *razene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.  
Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skain*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skaines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SKEG. n. f. A wild plum.  
SKEGGER. n. f.  
Little salmon called *skiggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton's Angler.*

SKELETON. n. f. [*skelētos*, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincey.*

When rattling bones together fly,  
From the four corners of the sky;  
When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,  
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

A *skeleton*, in outward figure,  
His meagre corpse, though full of vigour,  
Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.  
The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

SKELEUM. n. f. [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*

SKEP. n. f. [*scēpen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.  
A pitchfork, a doongfork, scave, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.  
SKETICK. n. f. [*sketiqua*, Gr. *sketique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.  
Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *sketicks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Survey  
Nature's extended face, then *sketicks* say,  
In this wide field of wonders can you find  
No art. *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *sketicks* fide,  
With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,  
Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

The